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# ***Daily Report***

# **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-92-113  
Thursday  
11 June 1992

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-92-113

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11 June 1992

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**\* Human Rights Advocates Face Mounting Opposition**  
92AF0808A Paris LE MONDE in French  
11 May 92 pp 1, 4

[Article by Jacques de Barrin: "African Freedoms Fragile; Despite the Progress of Democratization, the Defense of Human Rights Remains a Battle"]

[Text] The Tunisian Government official sighed in a disappointed way: "If only he had not behaved in this characteristic way, things could have taken a quite different turn." This comment made about Moncef Marzouki, president of the League for the Rights of Man, might lead one to think that the sharp dispute recently engaged in by the government and this humanitarian organization, concerning the vote on a new law on associations, amounts to simple incompatibility between individuals whose concerns are basically identical. However, from one end of Africa to the other—to speak only of that continent—the governments in office and the defenders of human rights most frequently glare angrily at each other. The "bad behavior" of the defenders of human rights only seeks to prepare themselves in advance or react against the repeated attempts of the governments to manipulate them or to bring them over to their side.

Although in certain countries these relationships, which naturally involve conflict, are good, the reason is that the local leagues for human rights, in one way or another, have sold out to the governments in return for keeping silent. The governments have them under their thumbs. There are leagues for the defense of human rights that can no longer make ends meet. The African countries, democratic or not, present a standard picture in which none of the leagues could really recognize themselves, if indeed they are properly aware of their missions.

Here and there it is said: "The leagues should not be detrimental to the interests of our country, nor should they tarnish its image abroad." They are also expected to choose "good" leaders and, above all, "to avoid mixing politics with humanitarian affairs." It is true that many leagues for the defense of human rights are the direct or indirect affiliates of opposition parties. To the great detriment of their "independent" members, they have difficulty in escaping from that kind of parental supervision, at the risk of losing their credibility. However, what difference does it make to those who fight in the political arena? The challenge to the authorities in power, made in the name of the defense of human rights, thereby gains in substance and increases its audience.

It even happens that some defenders of human rights exploit this "status" to obtain government power or allow themselves to be pushed into this position. For example, Demba Diallo, former president of the Malian League for the Defense of Human Rights, was an unsuccessful candidate in the recent presidential election. Joseph Kokou Koffigoh, who held a similar position in

Togo, became acting prime minister in August 1991, to the great anger of the Togolese military, who gave him a hard time.

To ensure that this kind of interference stops, it would be necessary for political life to be generally open. In this way the opposition parties would no longer be tempted to use the leagues for the defense of human rights as their spokespersons. In Tunisia, for example, how could they act easily in any other way, when the Constitutional Democratic Rally (RCD), which held power by itself, acted like a party in full control of the situation? Its leaders described it as, "The party of the overwhelming majority of the people, standing above other organizations and private interests...."

The dividing line between political and humanitarian affairs could not be more indistinct. And nothing can be done until it becomes much less indistinct. In its regulations adopted in January 1992 the International Federation of Human Rights warned the national leagues belonging to it against the temptation of "becoming involved in partisan and electoral struggles" and urged them to accept "the compromises that these struggles may demand." However, the international federation immediately added: "This does not mean in any way that the national leagues should show no interest in political problems." Is it not true that working for the abolition of unjust laws and mobilizing against arbitrary actions or intolerance very often mean fighting directly against the mistaken policies of states?

The existing governments have understood this matter so well that, when estimating the danger of challenges, which annoy them and with which church leaders have associated themselves, as we have seen in Madagascar, in Zimbabwe, and recently in Malawi, they try to imagine all of the activities and all of the tactics—ranging from the most violent to the most clever—likely to limit the influence of this mockery of an opposition movement whose voice—an annoying fact in their eyes—finds a response beyond their frontiers. In effect, is not such a voice relayed by humanitarian organizations such as Amnesty International or Africa Watch, to whose appeals foreign governments are not insensitive?

Therefore, defending human rights has become a high-risk mission in certain countries that some people carry on, endangering their freedom or their lives. In March 1992 Rene Degny-Seguy, the president of the Ivorian League for the Defense of Human Rights, was sentenced to two years in prison and the payment of 6,000 CFA [African Financial Community] francs in fines. It is true that he had participated in a demonstration by young people in Abidjan. Joseph Behidi, the vice president of the Chadian League for the Defense of Human Rights and one of the five lawyers in the country, was murdered in February 1992 by "unknown persons" who are still being sought.

Most often the people in power try to make life impossible for the leagues for the defense of human rights,



which they cannot control. They make use of all kinds of administrative annoyances, displaying toward the leagues the most complete "kind of scorn." In one country after another the defenders of human rights voice the same complaint: "No authorities are willing to receive us, talk to us over the telephone, or answer our requests for information. Our work suffers as a result."

#### **Spreading Confusion**

Beyond these ill-tempered or sullen attitudes African governments try to fight against leagues for the defense of human rights on their own ground, using the principle that, "The defense of human rights is a matter for the state." For example, to spread confusion, they have pressed for the establishment of government controlled leagues, as have been seen in Algeria and in Cameroon, in particular.

In Algeria Mohamed Boudiaf, president of the High State Committee, has just established in his office a National Observatory of Human Rights, which is called on "to play the role of mediator between the people and the

government." For his part, since April 1990, the king of Morocco has provided himself with a Consultative Council for Human Rights, charged with correcting "the abuses or errors inherent in human nature" and to fill in "legal gaps," which he more or less adjusts in his agenda. At one point, near the end of the 1980's, and like General Eyadema, his Togolese opposite number, Marshal Mobutu, the president of Zaire, did not fear to be ridiculed when he turned over to one of his faithful supporters responsibility for being minister of the rights of citizens and of public freedom. This was an experiment that led nowhere.

More than a fashion or political window dressing, the defense of human rights is one of the essential features of the democratic process under way in Africa. The annoyance, and even the intolerance, which governments in power display toward the leagues for the defense of human rights are related to the impact of a very recent past and the fragile features of democracies that are still feeling their way.

## Central African Republic

### Opposition To Boycott Meeting on Conference

AB1006175092 Libreville Africa No 1 in French  
0730 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Text] In the Central African Republic, the deliberations of the preparatory commission for the grand national debate will resume on 20 June. This is a decision by President Andre Kolingba who signed a decree yesterday to that effect. The radical Central African opposition however does not want to hear about such a commission and its leaders accuse President Kolingba of favoring the government. Let us listen to Albert Ngoumba, spokesman for the Democratic Forces' coordinating committee talking to Guy-Bertrand Mapangou:

[Begin Ngoumba recording] We, the Democratic Forces who favor change, hereby reaffirm that we shall not participate in the deliberations of the national preparatory commission for the national conference for reasons we have already mentioned. The Kolingba regime has unilaterally and arbitrarily set up a national preparatory commission which is already in its favor because important problems like voting and decisionmaking have not [words indistinct]. The government would like to see all issues settled by consensus. We for our part say that in the absence of consensus it is only normal to resort to voting. [end recording]

## Zaire

### Opposition Presents Action Plan at Conference

AB1006180092 Libreville Africa No 1 in French  
0730 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Text] The Zaire national conference resumed yesterday and the opposition took the floor to present a three-point action plan. Let us get more details from Francois Dupont-Kuangui:

[Dupont-Kuangui] The opposition's demands are characterized by a touch of realism. The opposition hardliners are no longer demanding the resignation of President Mobutu as such, but they have asked for a reduction

in the head of state's powers such as his control over the Armed Forces as commander in chief; in other words, the marshal-president would be the head of state but without any real prerogatives.

Another issue that was raised was the management of the transition period that should logically follow the end of the national conference scheduled for 31 July, according to Monsignor Monsengwo, chairman of the conference.

For the Sacred Union, in order to lead the country smoothly toward general multiparty elections and, at the same time, put an end to economic degradation in the country, the prime minister should have two qualities: First, courage because the solutions to the crisis are not necessarily to everyone's taste, beginning with the wealthy; the second criteria is the need for the head of the interim government to have genuine popular support and the ability to defuse the anger of some people.

Concerning the succession of the current prime minister, Nguz A Karl-I-Bond, the Sacred Union did not propose any other name, but it should be noted that Etienne Tshisekedi wa Mulumba is still one of the favorites of the radical wing, contrary to the wishes of the presidential majority.

According to the latest issue of JEUNE AFRIQUE, President Mobutu could favor the candidacy of Monsignor Monsengwo, the conference chairman, for the post of prime minister because of his sense of discretion and diplomacy. Indeed, the prelate on several occasions dexterously saved the conference from sinking. However, according to the weekly magazine published in Paris, the archbishop of Kisangani has declined to be the head of the transition government. The situation will be clearer within a few days.

The last demand from the opposition constitutes a return to the starting point with, notably the renaming of the country Congo, in replacement of the name Zaire, a name that appeared in 1974 with the authenticity campaign launched by President Mobutu.

There has so far been no reaction from the other participants in the national conference to the Sacred Union's demands.

## Ethiopia

### Groups Issue Statement on Election Obstacles

EA1006133092 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia  
Network in Amharic 1700 GMT 8 Jun 92

[Statement issued by member organizations of the Council of Representatives; place and date not given]

[Text] Great sacrifices have been made up until now to establish a democratic and humane administration in our country by removing the undemocratic and oppressive administration which had been practiced in our Ethiopia for centuries, and, thanks to our martyrs, we have come to witness the present spark of democracy and the Transition Charter. It is the wish of the people and also the wish of all of us to see the practical implementation of the Charter and to see the rights of the people respected and their objectives achieved. Inasmuch as it is appropriate to take into consideration the current democratic process in Ethiopia and its implementation so as to reach a common understanding, we are forced to issue the following statement:

Proceeding from the responsibilities we have in the Council of Representatives of the transitional government, especially the responsibilities we have to ensure respect for the law and human rights, and in order to correct the negative outcome of the hasty preparations of the national regional elections which are being made without adequate assessment and understanding, we 18 organizations and members of the Council of Representatives, which have 37 votes in the Council, would like to state the following, based on the Council's Rules and Regulations Article No. 10, Subarticle Two:

1A. It is reported that some forces are being mobilized to hinder the smooth running of the election registration process. The election registration process, however, should not be postponed until the Electoral Commission has submitted an urgent report on the issue and clarifications are given.

B. To ensure that the directives issued by the Electoral Commission from time to time do not contradict the decrees of the Council of Representatives.

C. Given that the registration of voters should not be stopped before the Electoral Commission submits its findings to the Council about the rumors that some supporters of officially registered organizations are issuing voters' registration cards to their supporters while denying this to others whom they think are supporters of other organizations.

D. To ensure that conditions are favorable to start registration and that all the necessary documents for this process have been received in all regions.

E. Given that elections should not start before ensuring that illegal arms have been confiscated, the police force has been deployed, the Defense Army is not present

within the electoral area, human rights are respected, and the necessary preparations have been made in accordance with Decree No. 9/84.

F. Given that discussions be held about the weakness of the provisional election held on 21 April and that discussions be held on the outcome of these discussions before the election.

G. Given that it is not proper to hold the election before educating people sufficiently on the election process through television, radio, and other mass media.

H. Given that the situation of electoral zones with unique problems such as Zone Five and others should be assessed.

I. To ensure that the general trend of the election does not affect the confidence of the people.

J. Given that we requested dialogue at the Council on the allocation of organizational electoral committees and their structure and since we had not received any reply by 4 June and since the situation has become tense, we have been forced to issue a statement.

Major issues that call for immediate attention, dialogue, and solutions:

2A. Inasmuch as the provisional district and kebele [neighborhood] elections were to lead up to the forthcoming zonal and district council elections, the Electoral Commission was requested to submit its report on the weakness and strengths of the process but has not yet submitted it.

B. As regards the organization of the election process and as the saying goes, putting the cart before the horse, electoral stationery such as registration and voters' election cards, appeal documents, and other necessary forms have been distributed without any control and direction by the representatives of the provisional government prior to the formation of electoral committees at all levels and this has created a loophole for discriminatory activities. In addition in Zone Five in particular and in some other zones, some election stationery has not yet arrived.

C. Due to the loopholes in the Electoral Commission's structures it is difficult to know how many cards have been printed and how many of them have been distributed and what the balance is. The cards are being distributed without any control everywhere.

D. It is reported that electoral registration cards have been given to individuals in some zones and that registration is being carried out by force from door to door.

E. Individuals who are suspected of illegally intending to participate or agitate and incite people during the elections in different zones are being arrested and harassed. Such zones include Zones Four, Five, Seven, Eight, Nine, and 14.

F. There is coercion of members of other organizations which were elected at the provisional district and kebele councils; they are being lured to participate under other organizations.

G. The structure has not been clearly defined and it has become difficult to appeal.

H. There is not enough time for candidates to introduce themselves to the people and to conduct their campaigns. The Council decided to use the different mass media to present their programs and their objectives but this has not yet been implemented.

I. While the major objective of Decree No. 9/84 was to create a favorable ground for the establishment of zonal and district administrative councils, the decrees of the zonal and district councils of representatives have not yet been implemented properly and among those which should have been implemented are:

- Forces illegally armed have not yet been disarmed and the weapons have not yet been transferred in accordance with the decree.
- The police force has not yet been deployed fully.
- It has not yet been confirmed and verified that Armed Forces and the Defense Army in general have been withdrawn to camp and are far from the polling stations.
- We realize that the failure to verify that armed forces of all organizations had been disarmed by 27 May shows that there is a gross failure to carry out responsibilities.

We would like to state that we have stood for a mutually agreed solution and though we are eager to hold the election urgently, we would not like it to be held without the confidence of the people. We would not like it to be held in a distorted and unclear way that would arouse the wrath of the people and would make them blame us, since we, as members of the transitional government, are responsible to the people. This is why we have decided to correct the obvious mistakes in the electoral process before an irreparable mistake is made.

The list of the political organizations, nations, and nationalities represented are:

1. The Harere National League has not signed the petition.
2. The Afar Liberation Front has not signed it.
3. The Agew People Democratic Movement has signed it.
4. The Burji People Democratic Organization has signed it.
5. The Benshangul People's Liberation Movement has not signed it.

6. The Ethiopian Democratic Movement Group has signed it.

7. The Coalition of Ethiopian Democratic Forces has signed it.

8. The Ethiopian Democratic Union has signed it.

9. The Ethiopian National Democratic Organization has not signed it. 10. The Gambela People's Liberation Movement has not signed it. 11. The Gurage People's Democratic Front has signed it. 12. The Gedeo People's Democratic Organization has signed it. 13. The Hadiya National Democratic Organization has signed it. 14. Horyal has not signed it. 15. The Oromo Liberation Islamic Front has not signed it. 16. The Issa and Gurgura Liberation Front has signed it. 17. The Kembat People's Congress has signed it. 18. The Kefa People's Administrative Region Democratic Union has signed it. 19. The Oromo Abo Liberation Front has signed it. 20. The Omotic People's Democratic Front has signed it. 21. The Oromo Liberation Front has signed it. 22. The United Oromo People's Liberation Front has not signed it. 23. The Sidama Liberation Movement has signed it. 24. The representatives of workers have not signed it. 25. The Welayita People's Democratic Front has signed it. 26. The Western Somalia Liberation Front has signed it. 27. The Yem Nationality Movement has signed it. 28. The Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front has not signed it. 29. The Ethiopian People's Democratic Movement has not signed it. 30. The Tigray People's Liberation Front has not signed it. 31. The Oromo People's Democratic Organization has not signed it. 32. The Ethiopian Democratic Officers' Revolutionary Movement has not signed it.

### Commission Rejects Petition

EA1006165592 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia  
Network in Amharic 1700 GMT 9 Jun 92

[Text] The Electoral Commission has rejected the petition presented by 19 [figure as heard] political organizations claiming that the countrywide regional and district elections are going to be sabotaged. The Electoral Commission said that the charges are not supported by any tangible proof. In a seven-page report presented to the 45th regular session of the Council of Representatives of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia, the Electoral Commission stated that none of its branches has received any tangible proof or report concerning the charges made by the organizations.

In addition, the Electoral Commission stated in its report that some adjustments in the election timetable were necessitated by logistical problems only. The commission report pointed out that election documents and forms have been distributed from the center to the regions and from the regions to various electoral stations, and that the various bodies of the commission and reports in the mass media have confirmed that registration of voters is under way.

The Council of Representatives discussed the issue of the elections, which was raised by some members of the Council. The issue was the only item on the agenda discussed today. The Council further heard the Electoral Commission's report on the electoral process and passed decisions on it. Accordingly, the Council accepted that the Electoral Commission's report and procedure had been carried out according to the general guidelines of the Council. The Council then adopted the Electoral Commission's report and procedure.

Regarding the grievances and petitions presented by some members of the Council, the Council decided that regarding the technical matters which were raised by the organizations, all contesting organizations should cooperate with the Electoral Commission in order to solve problems arising from technical issues. Concerning political issues, the Council decided to set up an committee that will investigate the matter in cooperation with the Electoral Commission. These decisions were passed by 45 votes in favor, 12 against, and six abstentions.

## Uganda

### UNLF Antidictatorship Organization Dissolved

*EA1106091592 Kampala Radio Uganda Network  
in English 1400 GMT 10 Jun 92*

[Excerpt] The Uganda National Liberation Front, UNLF, antidictatorship group, which was established as a clandestine organization in Uganda when its parent body, the UNLF, was overthrown in 1980, has dissolved itself. The dissolution of the UNLF antidictatorship organization was announced this morning by one of its founder members, Mr. Dan Nabudere, at a press conference held at Nile Hotel in Kampala. The press statement signed by its chairman, Mr. Edward Rugumayo, said the decision to dissolve the front comes after reviewing the current situation in the country, the subregion, Africa, and the international arena. [passage omitted]



**Kenyan President Concludes Visit, Leaves for Rio**

MB1006155592 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1357 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Text] Cape Town June 10 SAPA—Kenyan President Mr. Daniel arap Moi planted an olive tree in Cape Town's Kirstenbosch Botanical Gardens before departing for Rio de Janeiro and the Earth Summit on Wednesday [10 June].

Foreign Affairs spokesman Mr. Awie Marais said Mr. Moi's flight left at 2PM.

The Kenyan head of state rounded off his 23-hour stopover in Cape Town with a light lunch at Westbrooke, the official residence of State President Mr. F W de Klerk.

He also toured the Cape Peninsula by helicopter before planting the Kenyan olive tree at Kirstenbosch, about 15km from central Cape Town.

Mr. Moi met Mr. de Klerk on Tuesday.

He was expected to meet ANC [African National Congress] President Mr. Nelson Mandela and kwaZulu Chief Minister Mr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, leader of the Inkatha Freedom Party, in Johannesburg on Monday.

Mr. Moi was the first African head of state to visit South Africa officially since 1971.

**ANC Youth League To Launch Mass Action 16 June**

MB1106115892 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1055 GMT 11 Jun 92

[By Erna van Wyk]

[Text] Johannesburg June 11 SAPA—The ANC [African National Congress] Youth League on Thursday [11 June] outlined an "unprecedented" campaign of mass action to be launched on June 16 to break the logjam at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa], saying a people's referendum would be held on that day. Addressing a news conference in Johannesburg, ANC Youth League President Peter Mokaba said more than 70 rallies—expected to involve a million people—would be held on June 16, which was described as a "launching pad for a further programme of action".

On June 16, the "will of our people will be tested in a people's referendum in all the mass gatherings." The question posed would be: "Do you agree that a democratically elected constitution making body should be undermined by:

- An undemocratically constituted senate of losers;
- Predetermined regional powers, functions and borders, which are designed to perpetuate white privilege, racism and tribalism;
- A 75 per cent majority which will give the minority veto powers.

"We expect to see a resounding rejection of (State President F W) de Klerk's proposals, not only by those who will be participating in the people's referendum, but by millions who shall honour the day by staying at home and not go to work," he said.

Mr Mokaba said the league, as part of the campaign of the tripartite ANC/SACP [South African Communist Party]/COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] alliance, would begin to mobilise submissions on skeletal legislation, known as the "transition to democracy act". The act would replace the notion of an interim constitution, which the government wanted to impose on the country as a permanent constitution, he said.

ANC National Executive Committee member Marion Sparg said the organisation's constitutional committee was busy drafting such an act as a campaigning document in its programme of action. It will be submitted to Codesa, the international community and the SA [South African] population for approval.

Asked what would be required to stop the mass action, Ms Sparg said a serious commitment by the government to abandon the deadlock at Codesa was the way forward. Ms Sparg added that the ANC did not believe the protests would endanger negotiations at Codesa.

Responding to criticism that the demonstrations would further damage the already embattled economy, Ms Sparg said the ANC took heed of the business community's concern, but the mass action was designed to highlight the grievances of the people.

Ms Sparg added the mass action was popular pressure to assist the ANC in overcoming the logjam at Codesa, adding she believed that the action would strengthen the support of the ANC. The ANC also called on the PAC (Pan Africanist Congress) and AZAPO (Azanian People's Organisation) to join them in the activities to remove apartheid. "We are more than keen to see every South African take part, all the oppressed."

**Minister Criticizes Plan**

MB1106091192 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
0500 GMT 11 June 92

[Text] Finance Minister Derek Keys says the ANC's [African National Congress] call for mass action to break the negotiations deadlock shows it's not yet ready to govern. Replying to debate on the budget vote in Parliament last night, Keys said the ANC's eagerness to use mass action is just the latest in a series of salvos in the economic civil war. He says the call has highlighted the ANC's indifference to the economy.

In his first clearly political speech, Keys has also spoken on the violence, saying if it's not drastically reduced, it will be impossible to come up with any economic plans



which could offer a realistic prospect for growth. He says South Africa's economic ills are a result of misguided investments, not government actions. He says the powers of any government are limited, given the negative factors faced by the local economy. The finance minister says the blame lies with basic factors, such as the drought and soaring import costs, rather than by actions of the government or other institutions.

### PAC Not To Join

*MB1106103492 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
h 0903 GMT 11 Jun 92*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg June 11 SAPA—The Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] will not join the ANC's [African National Congress] planned mass action campaign next month. "The PAC will not be party to mass action to breathe life into the discredited Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa]," the PAC's National Working Committee said in a statement at a press conference in Johannesburg on Thursday [11 June]. The PAC said Codesa was undemocratic and "nothing more than a mechanism to build a Berlin wall around the white privilege and the erection of barbed wire around the aspirations of the oppressed".

The African National Congress has threatened to go ahead with plans for "unprecedented" mass action in July if there is no progress on breaking the deadlock at Codesa. "We are not going to get involved in the ANC's mass action programme," PAC National Executive Committee [NEC] member Carter Seleka told the press conference. As far as the PAC was concerned, the ANC's mass action plans would only weaken South Africa's "liberation forces".

PAC Secretary for Political Affairs and NEC member Jaki Seroke added: "What we are saying to the ANC is get out of Codesa and we will support you in mass action." The PAC had its own programme of "principled" mass action and the ANC was welcome to join it. "The representatives of the oppressed must not collaborate in their own oppression and all patriotic forces must now desist from further participation in Codesa," the PAC statement urged.

Codesa was largely made up of participant organisations which were tribal, ethnic and racist in orientation, lacked a national mandate to create a new constitution and were not neutral. "The De Klerk regime wields absolute authority and it seeks to conduct itself in conflict resolution with impunity, without a neutral chairperson at a neutral venue. It deliberately renders the power of an elected constituent assembly... useless. It cannot deliver liberation to the oppressed African majority."

The PAC charged that the government had a "deadly" double agenda. "To talk to the leaders by day and kill the African people by night. It has set up a vicious circle of violence to serve as a wedge to divide and rule the

oppressed, and it has exploited its reformist image to reverse all forms of international isolation."

The PAC was not opposed to genuine negotiations to achieve a new order, but such negotiations had to take place in a democratic forum with participants having a national mandate. "The constituent assembly elected on the basis of one-person-one-vote is the mechanism through which such mandate is obtained."

The PAC also reiterated its commitment to strive for a reconstituted patriotic front "so that the oppressed can speak with one voice".

The organisation said it had nothing new to add on further contacts between the PAC and the government. The ball was still in the government's court, who would have to contact the Organisation of African Unity to arrange talks at a neutral venue under a neutral chairman. The PAC and government officials met for the first time in Nigeria earlier this year during President de Klerk's visit there.

### AZAPO Opposes Participation

*MB1106115192 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1111 GMT 11 Jun 92*

[Text] Durban June 11 SAPA—The Azanian People's Organisation [AZAPO] was committed to mass action which was geared towards overthrowing the government and, therefore, would not participate in protests designed to present appeals, the organisation's Publicity Secretary Strini Moodley said on Thursday [11 June]. Addressing a news conference in Durban, Mr Moodley said AZAPO would not participate in mass action which called for negotiations to be put back on track.

He was responding to a question on whether AZAPO would join the ANC's [African National Congress] mass action campaign. "We're always committed to any type of constructive mass action which is geared to bringing the regime to its knees. We will not participate in mass action simply designed to present protests and appeals," he said.

### Liebenberg Plan for New Defense Force Criticized

#### IFP Says Plan 'Premature'

*MB1106180592 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1649 GMT 10 Jun 92*

[Text] Durban June 10 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] has rejected the unilateral restructuring of the SA [South African] Defence Force [SADF] to form a new integrated force.

IFP Central Committee Executive member Dr Ben Ngubane on Wednesday [10 June] condemned comments attributed to chief of the SADF, General Kat Liebenberg.

"The IFP firstly believes that statements of such a fundamental nature should be issued by civilian governments rather than by the military itself; and secondly such comments are premature and pre-empt the debate about the restructuring of the SADF which is a matter to be discussed at the negotiating table," he said.

"It is clear that if South Africa is to be stable, competing ideological military forces must be accommodated and a new cosmopolitan defence force be created," he said.

"However, in saying that, the scenario which Gen Liebenberg paints obscures the thorny challenge of merging a wide range of ideologically opposed forces into one cohesive national military establishment without bloodshed," Dr Ngubane said.

Dr Ngubane said this issue had to be dealt with at the level of multi-lateral negotiations.

"All parties engaged in negotiations must collectively determine a formula satisfactory to all which will guarantee an apolitical defence force representative of the general population so that no group can monopolise, abuse, or control military power."

Dr Ngubane said Gen Liebenberg's predictions of a future "umbrella" defence force consisting of conscripted citizens and members of the current armed services, homeland armies and private paramilitary forces were so vague and all-embracing as to render them meaningless.

#### **Bophuthatswana Not To Join**

*MB1006185892 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English  
1500 GMT 10 Jun 92*

[Text] Bophuthatswana's minister of state affairs and defense, Mr. Rowan Cronje, says that the Bophuthatswana Defense Force [BDF] will not be incorporated in the so-called super army of the new South Africa proposed by the chief of the SADF [South African Defense Force], Lieutenant General Kat Liebenberg. Delivering his defense budget speech in Mmabatho, Mr. Cronje said that Gen. Liebenberg's proposal that about 50 percent of the defense forces and private armies of southern Africa will be incorporated in the SADF should not cause concern in the BDF. He said the BDF was one of the best trained defense forces in southern Africa and that the people of Bophuthatswana rely on it to defend their property.

#### **Amnesty International Report on Violence Assailed**

##### **Inkatha Says Study 'Selective'**

*MB1006155192 Johannesburg SABA in English  
1506 GMT 10 Jun 92*

[Text] Johannesburg June 10 SABA—An Amnesty International report on violence in South Africa was selective and appeared to be an attempt by the human rights

organisation to ingratiate itself with the African National Congress [ANC], Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] National Chairman Dr Frank Mdlalose said on Wednesday [10 June].

"It is difficult to take the work seriously.

"Even a cursory study shows that Amnesty has relied entirely on secondary sources. It has done no research of its own, relying instead on the reports, writings and conclusions of others."

The report—called South Africa, State of Fear—is highly critical of the South African security forces. Some criticism is directed at Inkatha.

"The IFP views and answers to the allegations made were not sought and are not reflected," Dr Mdlalose continued.

"Amnesty has chosen cases of violence selectively to underpin the case it wanted to put. Mountains of material could easily have been supplied to paint a very different picture from the one in the book. Amnesty thus makes itself guilty of concealment of evidence."

Dr Mdlalose said for many years Amnesty had refused to accept ANC President Nelson Mandela as a prisoner of conscience, claiming it could not support violent organisations.

"The book it has just published appears to be a belated attempt by Amnesty International to ingratiate itself with the ANC."

#### **Bophuthatswana Criticism**

*MB1006185992 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in Afrikaans  
1400 GMT 10 Jun 92*

[Text] A senior Bophuthatswana government spokesman says the recent Amnesty International report on human rights violations in South Africa lacks credibility. The spokesman told our political news staff that the report lacks balance, as Amnesty International relied on information obtained from the African National Congress [ANC] and its allies. He said the report does not mention that the ANC is pursuing a policy of destabilization in Bophuthatswana through the use of mass action and intimidation. Earlier the South African Department of Law and Order said the report shows a critical lack of balance and presents the ANC as a blameless organization. In its reaction, the ANC called on the police, the Inkatha Freedom Party, and other organizations to cooperate with it in ending the violence.

**De Beer Views DP's Future, Codesa, Mass Action**

*MB1006153492 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network  
in English 0515 GMT 10 Jun 92*

[Interview with Democratic Party leader Zach de Beer by John Bishop on the "Bishop's Beat" program—live]

[Text] [Bishop] Good morning. Well, my guest this week is Dr. Zach de Beer. As you know he is the leader of the Democratic Party [DP]. As you probably know also, five DP MP's defected recently to the African National Congress [ANC], thus bringing about a reconstruction of the Democratic Party itself. Dr. de Beer is waiting very patiently in the Cape Town studios. Good morning to you and welcome. Thanks for giving us so much of that valuable time of yours.

[De Beer] Good morning, John. My privilege to be with you.

[Bishop] Thank you. What's going to happen to the DP—reconstructed? Where's it going?

[De Beer] The DP has girded up its loins for what looks like a formidable struggle. Since 1990, since Mr. de Klerk became president and did the far-reaching things he did, they have been forming in South Africa two power blocs, one around the National Party and the other around the ANC [African National Congress]. We tried very hard to get these two to cooperate.

We talked about governments of national unity, but this hasn't happened. On the contrary, these two have now taken to scrapping, and squabbling, and brawling like two schoolboys in a playground and there's a serious danger now that South Africa is going to get polarized between two power groups. We believe this creates a greater need than ever before for a liberal democratic party of the center, a party which is for human rights and limited government, and a social market economy, and we are going to go forward and try to gather with us all South Africans who believe in these things, to form a truly democratic force in the center.

[Bishop] How are you going to do that? You've got to reach out to the black population as well as the white, of course.

[De Beer] The black population, of course, is far more numerous than the white and in that sense far more important. It must be for everybody.

[Bishop] How will you do it?

[De Beer] By the conventional methods of politics. By knocking on doors and writing pamphlets and getting on to TV whenever we can and making our message known in all the ways that are available.

[Bishop] But you know, Dr. de Beer, if you talk to some political scientists and political commentators they say it's a foregone conclusion when the new electoral role is drawn up and we have full elections, that it will be ANC

government in the majority, and that there won't be a chance for, what you call, your style, liberal democracy.

[De Beer] Yes, well, as to the first part of that, if there is an ANC government one can live with that. If there's a National Party government one can live with that; heaven knows, one has. But the important thing is to have a substantial force in the center preventing either major group from having too much power and becoming too authoritarian.

[Bishop] Yes, Dr. de Beer, where are you going as far as the black population, to press it again, is concerned? I mean, have you got lists? Can you tell us numbers of those indicating support for you?

[De Beer] Yes, we've always had thousands of black members. We can't give you numbers of those indicating support other than what you've seen in a whole range of opinion polls taken over the last year or two. These have varied very considerably, but there would appear to be a very fair chance that we can get 10 percent or more of the electorate as a whole, and that is our first target.

[Bishop] At this point in our, shall we say, reconstructed recent political history, Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] is the talking point, and I'd like to ask you where you think it's going. Now the far-right, of course, won't join. The PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] is still out. Mr. Barney Desai apparently said it was a lame duck from the start. The Nationalist Party, it's said by its opposition, is stalling against the democratic process, and it's also said that the ANC's allies and itself, indeed, are using the politics of the street. So it seems to be kind of doom and gloom. Your comments.

[De Beer] Well, that is the doom and gloom picture and there's something in it. The absence from Codesa of the far left and the far right is to be regretted, but I'm satisfied that the spread of parties who are present at Codesa is quite sufficient to make it nationally representative. The fact that the National Party has appeared to stall, to kick for touch, to play for time, this has been observed by many people, yet I ask myself the question: Why is there a Codesa at all if the National Party isn't serious in working there—and I think they are. I think they've had some tactical problems recently. That the ANC is active in the streets is beyond any doubt, but it's also extremely active in Codesa. I would sum the situation up by saying that the Codesa train is still firmly on the rails, but it's made very disappointing progress in the last few weeks, chiefly due to this brawling between the Nationalists and the ANC.

[Bishop] Dr. de Beer, let's get your view of this mass democratic movement which is going to be, possibly, going to be called onto the streets. Now is it true? Can you just verify that political parties can now demonstrate in the streets? They can bring their supporters out if the supporters want to. That's the first part of the question. That is so, is it not?



[De Beer] That is legally correct and there is, in principle, nothing wrong with orderly demonstrations as a political weapon. I stress the word orderly. If and when they become dangerous then the police have a duty to interfere and will.

[Bishop] And the idea of it going terribly wrong? Do you think there's a real possibility of that? A sort of, even, Los Angeles-type situation.

[De Beer] No, I don't see any reason to fear that. The ANC has staged a number of public demonstrations and street marches, and in the main these have been well disciplined.

[Bishop] All right, then, the principal of leaving the table and using the politics of the street: Is that a good principle, bearing in mind that you all got around a table in that marvelous moment at the beginning of Codesa?

[De Beer] I don't think it's a good thing. The less street politics we have and the more roundtable politics, the better for South Africa. But it is a fundamental human right to have a peaceful demonstration of your political views and I do defend it.

[Bishop] Has the Democratic Party got strong views about the continuing rising cost of living now? I mean, it's hurting everybody. The poor, of course, first, and it seems unstoppable. Is it?

[De Beer] The Democratic Party is horrified by the continuing rate of inflation. Now the causes are no doubt complex but at least one major cause has been the chronically excessive government expenditure over the last couple of decades. It's been much in the press recently—huge sums of money being expended on projects which turn out to have very little purpose. There has been a deficit. Government expenditure has exceeded revenue in virtually every year for the past decade and these are part of the reason for the whole inflation scenario. In the particular case of food, no doubt the drought has aggravated the situation, just recently in the last year or two, but the problem goes back a long way.

[Bishop] But if someone says to you, Dr. de Beer, that that's not the only reason, that it's the ceaseless profiteering, the profiteering arising out of the opportunities given by something like VAT [value-added tax], for instance, what would you say about that?

[De Beer] Well, the retail trade, of course, through spokesmen such as Raymond Ackerman of Pick & Pay, and Christo Wiese and others, has continually denied that it's profiteering and has produced some fairly persuasive arguments to suggest that this is not so, but the whole issue needs the closest possible scrutiny from a government of integrity.

[Bishop] Do you believe that there might be a time for a wages and price freeze or would that be economic disaster?

[De Beer] I think that economically price and wage freezes have proved to be an ineffectual and unfortunate way of trying to tackle the inflation. The monetary route still appears to be the best available.

[Bishop] How are you reading the signals from overseas, vis a vis the status of the state president and Mr. Mandela?

[De Beer] Well, I just wish that the state president and Mr. Mandela, in the reverse order, had not found it necessary, recently, to go abroad and attack each other. Heaven knows, they can do that here. The state president's trip, which ends today, was I'm sure, necessary. I approve entirely of the fact that he made it. It doesn't appear to have been quite spectacularly successful as his earlier trips to Europe, but still, I think he should have done it. I just think he shouldn't have talked so much South African party politics.

[Bishop] Right, the Russian link. Would it be too cynical to say that it's really all about 100,000 rands... a 100 million, rather, rands in credit given to Russia rather than new amicability?

[De Beer] Well, I think that to extend credit to people who are bona fide customers for your exports is not wrong. That's a legitimate tactic, but I think we shall have to wait a while and see how successful our exports to Russia are going to turn out to be before we make a judgment.

[Bishop] Just about four minutes left. I could go on all morning, Dr. de Beer. Let me put to you, in the form of a question of course, what I entitle, sort of, doomsday scenario, picked up from my journalist's ears, listening to people. Some people are saying the future looks like this. I'll read it if you don't mind, it's a bit lengthy: Anarchy, chaos and confusion, total breakdown of law and order, power sharing exposed as a myth, all minority groups swept to the war, major trading still going on but private money gone, all those who can leave have gone, including black South Africans who have got foreign passports, a total nightmare. This will look like the golden age compared with what has to come. That's what some people are saying. How do you react to that?

[De Beer] I would say that that is a grossly extravagant exercise in pessimism. It has a value though, as such exercises often do, because it points out some of the dangers which could befall us if we do mismanage our affairs. And I would say that, to the extent that sensible, moderate, liberal, democratic South Africans can draw towards the center of the spectrum and govern the country in a reasonable way, consistent with human freedoms and human dignities, we shall avoid those dangers; to the extent that if a polarization occurs between two groups that are simply after power, all those dangers will become more real.

[Bishop] You're there. You are a strong center party. Would you agree with that tag?

[De Beer] Yes, that's where I want to be.

[Bishop] Well, from the center what does it look like when you look at the Nats [National Party]? Are they playing around? Do they really mean democracy, or as Joe Slovo said, I think at the end of that Codesa session, he said did he not, something about they don't mean democracy? What is your view?

[De Beer] Yes, the ANC view is that the Nationalists don't mean and don't want democracy, but I repeat that I don't want to believe that. And I don't see why they put Codesa together at all, unless they do, unless they are prepared to move in the direction of democracy. But where they appear to me to be going wrong is that they are insisting on too much in the way of minority privilege. I'm all for protecting minorities. I'm all for protecting individuals. That's the very basis of democracy, but some of the National Party proposals looked like unfair discrimination in favor of minorities and that they can't expect the ANC and others to accept.

[Bishop] What is the ANC up to? Is there hidden Marxism running through there as some people say?

[De Beer] Well, the ANC has still got this very close relationship with the Communist Party. There's no doubt about it. It's there for the world to see and communists are communists, and communists believe in a command economy, and they have to have the sort of government which is authoritarian, strongly centralized, and gives very little freedom to other political organizations to operate, and as long as the ANC are in bed with the communists, I, for one, will find it impossible to work closely with them.

[Bishop] Forty seconds Dr. de Beer. Briefly, how do you see it? Give us some kind of truly meant view.

[De Beer] In the end the state exists for the individual, not the individual for the state. The test of a government is what does it do for the people, all the people. The test of an economy is what growth rate does it produce. So, what South Africa needs is a democratic, a proper democratic government and a social market economy capable of producing the growth we need.

[Bishop] Dr. de Beer, thank you very much for joining us on "Bishop's Beat."

[De Beer] Thank you John.

# 11 Jun Press Review on Current Events, Issues

MB1106111892

[Editorial Report]

## THE STAR

Criticism of Proposed Phone Monitoring Bill—"In a move so bizarre that it is difficult to identify a strategic move, Kobie Coetsee's Ministry of Justice has tabled a Bill in Parliament which, if passed, would greatly enhance the ability of security agents to snoop on all of

us," declares a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 11 June. "In investigating 'serious crime'—defined presumably, by themselves—the agents would be empowered to tap telephones, intercept mail and bug rooms." The proposed law is open to "party-political abuse—only last month, the ANC [African National Congress] alleged that its telephones were bugged at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] 2. The Government is bringing certain fury down upon its head." This step also "makes for a shocking precedent. If a new government wishes to be repressive, z 'la Robert Mugabe, it will be able simply to retain the security laws it inherits—not even having to take the trouble to draw up its own."

## BUSINESS DAY

Call for Department Heads' Accountability—"Gerrit Viljoen has given a string of reasons why he need not resign over evidence that his former Development Aid department was riddled with corruption," notes a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 11 June. "Those reasons constitute an equally powerful cry for proper ministerial accountability." "Viljoen told Parliament this week he had not been blithely ignorant of what was happening in his departments, nor had he failed to take action. He assured MPs that since 1984 he had done his best to root out corruption, to institute proper procedures and to ensure that errant officials were brought to book." However, the Pickard Commission "could find no indication that effective or successful measures were taken to bring about a reversal of the situation." Therefore, BUSINESS DAY believes "there is no greater spur to diligence than a Cabinet member knowing it is his head that will roll if his officials go wrong. That is why Viljoen should quit."

## SOWETAN

Organizations Guilty of Violence—No political organization "is innocent" when it comes to involvement in violence, says a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 11 June. The "track record and history" of the South African Police, SAP, and security forces is well known: "how they have developed and often perfected a system of terror throughout the region for many years. We all know the military and security attacks into neighbouring countries and how people came to a sticky end in South African jails." However, SOWETAN is also aware of the "violence from black political organisations from as early as the 1980s, when the dreaded 'necklace' deaths first appeared." The violence is "totally unacceptable in a country that has seen so much innocent blood spilled for often no rhyme nor reason."

## CAPE TIMES

De Klerk Urged To Take Charge of Law, Order—Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 8 June in a page 6 editorial says the International Commission of Jurists believes President de Klerk "should personally take charge of law and order." The jurists feel the SAP could

curb violence in three-to-six months "if they were given leadership and the appropriate orders. The government should withdraw all undercover support from Inkatha, say the jurists, and should enforce a ban on the carrying of dangerous weapons." CAPE TIMES also believes the "most worrying aspect" of the report is the jurists' perception that "there is a scepticism in the country about the seriousness of the government's commitment to ending the violence. Just as worrying is the finding that the black population has no confidence in the SAP as an impartial force. People are losing confidence in the courts and are seeking their own justice, with appalling results."

### BEELD

CP's Nation State Plan Only 'Gimmick' —Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 8 June says in a page 6 editorial: "The Conservative Party [CP] has only itself to blame for its situation. Its opponents warned it years ago that its political house was built on sand and stood no chance of survival. Despite the damaging referendum result, the CP leadership still fails to accept reality. They ignore warnings by friend and foe alike that their latest gimmick, a nation state based on the scattered constituencies around the country which it won in the 1989 election, is doomed to failure. Many CP supporters know in their hearts that voters who voted for the CP in 1989 will not support the kind of nation state now being proposed." BEELD's advice to CP moderates "is to finally turn their backs on apartheid and related idiocies and throw their weight behind people who are trying to create a realistic constitution for a new future."

### DIE BURGER

ANC Threats Must Not Be Tolerated—Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans on 2 June notes in a page 12 editorial: "There are a few things which the ANC must be told, calmly but firmly, about its plans to throw South Africa into chaos if the government does not bow to its demands." "Mr. Mandela and his lieutenants must realize one thing: they are dealing with a nation which did not shrink from the full might of the most powerful empire on earth, but resisted it for three years. The ANC's plans boil down to flagrant intimidation and will lead to violence." "If the ANC wants to unleash its uncontrolled thirst for power, it must not complain if the police and the Defense Force hit back in a controlled but firm manner. What is at stake here is nothing less than a civilized and democratic future, and that is one line through which the ANC will not break."

ANC Economic Experts 'Crackpots' —A second editorial on the same page declares: "Every day the ANC succeeds in knocking the breath out of thinking people, not by what it achieves, but by its economic jokes which it presents as gospel. The latest volley from its blunderbuss is the code for foreign investors announced at the ANC's weekend congress. Such investors are told bluntly that they must accept the organization's conditions in a future South Africa or they will achieve nothing." "Who

is the ANC trying to impress?" "There are several countries in Africa where economic recovery is taking place, and where a good return can be earned. Why would investors invest their money in South Africa, where crackpots like the ANC's so-called economic experts want to destroy every possible bit of economic growth?"

Extremists 'Strangling' Economy—Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans on 5 June says in its first editorial on page 12: "President F. W. de Klerk is busy opening doors all over the world, doors which had been closed to South Africa for years." But, asks the paper, "what is happening back in South Africa itself? The wet blankets, both right and left, are slamming on the brakes." The ANC is "trying as hard as possible to strangle an economy which is already gasping for breath. Radicals are calling for blood and threatening violence and disruptive mass action which will scare off foreign investors. On the right the blinkered CP dreams of nation states and sees visions of failure, which ensure that it puts a spoke in the wheel at every turn. It is time that these wet blankets take stock of what they are doing. South Africa has the power to take off and move ahead dynamically, but this will be difficult if the brakes are on."

Jurists' Report Emphasizes Realities—A second editorial on page 12 says "The report of the International Commission of Jurists on violence in South Africa makes for depressing reading. It confirms the view that in the present climate of violence it will be very difficult to hold free and fair elections based on one man, one vote." Nevertheless, says the newspaper, "the report contains much which deserves serious consideration by all the country's leaders. Of particular significance is the recommendation that leaders must spend more time on the promotion of peace on the ground. That implies that leaders must give stronger leadership and exercise firmer control over their followers." The paper concludes: "The report emphasizes the hard reality that, unless all leaders cooperate and make peace, the reform process cannot succeed."

### \* Strength of PAC, APLA Still 'Uncertain'

92AF0686A Johannesburg VRYE WEEKBLAD  
in Afrikaans 2 Apr 92 pp 10-11

[Article by Pearlie Joubert: "PAC: As Relevant as the HNP [Reformed National Party]?"]

[Text] Although no one is certain about the number of members the PAC (Pan-Africanist Congress) has, or the strength of its military wing (APLA), there are indications that this organization is expanding, especially among young people.

That the PAC has a role to play in the future of South Africa appears to be a foregone conclusion—even the ANC [African National Congress] thinks so. Although only a few PAC members spoke out at the time of the



Paul Simon concert, and the PAC meetings were sparsely attended, recent opinion polls show that this organization is definitely growing.

No consensus exists, however, about the number of members and the size of the PAC. One senior PAC member estimates the number of members at a "maximum" of 200,000, while the PAC secretary for culture, Fitzroy Ngcukana, believes that the PAC has 3 million card-carrying members.

The recent Markinor opinion poll (which PAC has not accepted as representative) demonstrated that the PAC enjoys about 5 percent support out of the 16 million potential registered voters in the nation—about 800,000 people. That opinion poll also showed that Clarence Makwetu, the president of PAC, is the national leader third most in demand and that the PAC is the one political organization that is growing the most rapidly—27 percent. Professor Hennie Kotze of the University of Stellenbosch found last year that the PAC has a growth figure of about 26 percent. The military leader of Transkei, General Bantu Holomisa, also said recently that the PAC enjoys about a 15 percent support in his nation.

Although the PAC, as indeed the UNO [expansion not given] and the organization of African Unity (OAU), is recognized as one of the official freedom movements of South Africa, this organization was always in the shadow of the ANC and never played any significant political role. Yet it seems that the PAC, since its own legalization in 1990, along with that of the ANC, has become stronger, particularly by virtue of setting its sights on the recruitment of militant black youths who are dissatisfied and impatient with the progress being made by the ANC during its negotiations with Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa].

The chairman of the Workerist Organization for Socialist Action (WOSA), Dr. Neville Alexander, says that the PAC is certainly growing because it "is a radical nationalistic organization" while the ANC "has become the party of liberals who are ready to make compromises and adaptations."

"Therefore young blacks are notably under the strong impression that the PAC represents the aspirations of black people" "is completely understandable if one takes into account that young people are more militant, that large numbers of them are unemployed, and that they see no economic and social future for themselves in the Codesa negotiations," says Alexander.

A senior PAC member, who wishes to remain nameless, agrees with this sentiment, saying that the young are becoming more and more impatient and will therefore more readily join the PAC than the ANC, because the PAC seems like a revolutionary freedom movement: "The economic and social conditions of most blacks have in no way changed since 2 February 1990—they are still homeless, their educational opportunities have not improved, and incidents of violence keep on occurring and even increasing. These are the people who will now

be inclined to go over to the PAC, precisely because the PAC looks like the movement for freedom," says that PAC member from West Cape Province.

One of the biggest problems experienced by the PAC and Azapo [Azanian Peoples Organization] is that on the surface it looks as if both organizations have a well-established identity: With slogans such as "One Settler, One Bullet," the changes are slim that whites will join the PAC—it is ironic, however, that the PAC was the first organization to appoint a white person as a diplomat in another country.

Potential members, both white and black, are under the strong impression that they can become members only if they identify themselves with the organization. "It is like Inkatha, it seems that identity and even ethnicity play major roles, while in public that organization just concentrates solely on its nonracial nature," says a PAC organizer from East Rand.

In reaction to this, the PAC secretary for Publicity and Intelligence, Barney Desai, says that the PAC's program of action and its policy "are still and have always been based on a nonracial and democratic ideal."

Alexander says that that phenomenon is not true only in the case of the PAC. "These days, every large and important political organization in South Africa claims to be nonracial, but at the grass-roots level, organizations, including the PAC, make concessions to Africanism—which is pro-black but not necessarily anti-white," he says. "It is unavoidable for a nationalistic organization, but unacceptable as well."

The PAC also has its troubles with financing, and according to one PAC spokesperson, this is one of the reasons why the PAC cannot bus people to meetings as the ANC does, and consequently, it looks as if the PAC is not very strong. "The entire world wants to come up with a negotiated solution for South Africa. But the PAC and Azapo refuse to take part in Codesa. And that is precisely why they do not receive more foreign financial support," says the spokesperson.

Last year a senior PAC member was found guilty of smuggling drugs into Zimbabwe. During his trial, he testified that the profits from the smuggling operation had gone to the PAC.

PAC members and even the ANC believe that there is a future for the PAC in a prospective new South Africa. "The concept of Africanism should be written into any contemplated scheme of things, because both blacks and whites still have a master-class mentality. But Africanism does not deal simply with inferiority. It is all about getting rid of colonialism and the grasp the so-called first world has on Africa and the arrogant presumptions it entertains.

"Ironically, up to this point only F.W. de Klerk has most emphatically insisted that Africa has to solve its own

problems and must stand as one (particularly) in economic matters. That concept belongs to the Africanists, however, and it is particularly their opposition to capitalism and imperialism that bind them together," says a PAC spokesperson from West Cape Province.

Nearly the entire leadership of the ANC had their early political education in black consciousness organizations. Terror Lekota, a member of the national executive committee of the ANC, says that almost all of the ANC leaders received their initial political education in the bosom of those organizations (PAC and Azapo). "This has played an important role in political education. In that respect the black consciousness ideology is necessary and important. But then one must grow up politically and begin to practice a realistic brand of politics. It is because there is still such a great difference between reality and ideology in the minds of most PAC members and leaders, that this organization is not playing a larger and a more important role."

Some PAC members agree with this: "My heart lies with the PAC, but when it comes down to the ballot box, I cast my vote for the ANC. The PAC has no idea of the direction that international policy and development is taking. PAC people have not a single politically strategic brain cell," says a senior PAC leader from West Cape Province.

Today the leadership of the PAC is made up principally of intellectuals, whereas its membership consists largely of militant young people. The average age of most PAC members lies between 17 and 35.

About 60 percent of all the blacks are younger than 24, and Desai says, "More and more young blacks are joining the PAC because they look upon the PAC as the militant representative of the oppressed masses."

"These people are dissatisfied with the compromises that are being entered into with the government, which is interested only in the continued survival of white privileges," says Desai.

"Our young people are taken in by promises of education, job opportunities, and a decent future. They will follow the organization that represents and seriously adopts their grievances—and that organization is the PAC," says Desai.

A senior member of the executive committee of the ANC believes, however, that the PAC does not present a threat to the ANC as far as young people are concerned. "We can only look to the numbers—it is self-evident that the PAC is no threat to the ANC if it reaches out to young people. The risk the PAC runs is that of being as relevant as the HNP."

PAC leaders themselves speak out publicly concerning their campaign to win over militant young people: "Our membership consists chiefly of those young people who know how many friends and family members left the country after the 1976 uprising. With the legalization of

the ANC and the PAC, there were no returning heroes. There were no flag-raising ceremonies where the Orange, White, and Blue was hauled down. Freedom was given to blacks in bits and pieces by means of negotiations that necessarily involved compromises. It is young people in particular who are impatient and predisposed to the militant appeal of the PAC," says Ngcukana.

#### Uncertainty Over APLA's Appeal

Senior ANC members believe that the PAC and its military wing, APLA, are as important and as strong as the Reformed National Party (HNP); a senior police officer says that APLA's military activity is limited to hit and run games; research experts believe the APLA cannot have a force greater than 600 troops; and it seems that the leaders of the PAC themselves are not well informed about the activities of APLA.

Over the last few months APLA has once again come into the limelight for the first time in many years by taking responsibility for a number of murders and attacks on policemen.

Last year, 145 policemen were murdered, and a person named Carlson Zimbiri called newspapers on several occasions, saying that APLA had murdered and shot dead some of these policemen.

A police spokesperson who is currently involved in the investigation into APLA's claims of responsibility for the murders of policemen told VRYE WEEKBLAD that APLA does not have a "qualified and effective underground structure that could coordinate armed terrorist attacks. The PAC has to deal with a weakly established infrastructure on the national, regional, and local levels, while there may be a great lack of expertise.

"It seems that PAC/APLA is assuming responsibility for these crimes for reasons of propaganda as well as to increase respect for the organization among its own rank and file and among militants in general," said the spokesman.

One APLA member from East Rand, in an interview with VRYE WEEKBLAD, said that the responsibility for the murders of the policemen "quite possibly" does not lie with APLA, but rather with the "Watchdogs of the Revolution"—a group of PAC and APLA members who broke away from the PAC last year because that organization was represented in the Patriotic Front (PF). That organization is particularly active in Kathlehong in the East Rand. According to PAC members, a senior union organizer is the leader of that group.

"The Watchdogs consist of a small group, but they are uncompromising revolutionaries. The PF was the PAC's chance to play a respectable role in South African politics, but a small group of PAC and APLA members said that the PAC, through its participation in the PF, is associating itself with the liberal, white, capitalistic bourgeoisie. If the PAC and APLA played no part at all in

these murders, it is entirely possible that the Watchdogs are behind them," said the APLA member.

That man also said that the split with the Watchdogs has given cause for a new PAC slogan: "One Intellectual, One Bullet," which presumably refers to the PAC leadership, such as Vice-President Dikgang Moseneke, Barney Desai, and President Clarence Makwetu.

According to informed sources, APLA consists of no more than 1,500 men and functions, according to police

reports, as a cell system consisting of three to six members per cell. "In terms of organization, the PAC is weak, and this is also reflected in APLA's hit-and-run activities," says a police spokesperson.

He says, however, that the police have definite proof that APLA and PAC members receive foreign training, especially elsewhere in Africa, in carrying out such crimes as "armed robbery." According to him, the PAC is possibly involved in that kind of activity because the organization is financially weak.

## Angola

### Pope Concludes Visit, Leaves for Rome

#### Pope Leaves

*MB1006181692 Luanda Radio Nacional Network  
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 10 Jun 92*

[Excerpt] Pope John Paul II returned to Rome today after a six-day pastoral visit to Angola, the longest papal visit to an African country yet. The visit is considered to have been successful in every way. Pope John Paul II was seen off by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, government officials, the diplomatic corps, and religious figures, among others. He said he believed the Angolan people are determined to take their fate into their own hands. [passage omitted]

#### Dos Santos Bids Farewell

*MB1006184392 Luanda Radio Nacional Network  
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 10 Jun 92*

[Text] President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos announced in Luanda this morning that the subject of moral instruction will in future be part of the Angolan school curriculum. Speaking at Luanda's 4 de Fevereiro International Airport when he bade farewell to Pope John Paul II, the Angolan head of state described the pontiff's six-day visit as very important and a source of encouragement to Angola.

[Begin Dos Santos recording] We are on the threshold of peace, but the effects of the war are still very much with us. Your Holiness' visit to Angola was also a tender gesture of support that will fortify the souls of all Angolan people, thereby encouraging them to face up to our nation's major challenges with serenity and with confidence that the future will be better.

Your wise words will help our people deal with the complex problems facing Angolan society, so they can find the correct path that will allow them to overcome disorientation, uncertainties, fears, and insecurities, so that they trust in their own strength and work to build their own happiness and social well-being. Angolan believers and nonbelievers alike enjoyed deeply constructive spiritual experiences during Your Holiness' stay here. Certainly, they must have grasped the decisive importance of moral values in our social, political, and economic lives.

Our society has long felt the need for moral and civic education for our youth. That need has become even more evident after Your Holiness' clear and objective analysis of (our society's) problems and aspirations.

The Angolan Government has decided to introduce the subject of moral instruction in the education system's curriculum. I am certain that the fruits of this decision will be reaped in good time by our society as a whole, as the crime rate, prostitution, drug use, and other social

evils diminish. Social coexistence will then become more harmonious and there will be greater solidarity among our people. [end recording]

In his speech, Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos also spoke about relations between the People's Republic of Angola [RPA] and the Vatican. He said they are bound to improve in the wake of Pope John Paul II's long visit to our country.

[Begin Dos Santos recording] Your Holiness' visit to Angola opens a new chapter in relations between Angola and the Vatican. At this solemn time we would like to reiterate our government's desire to strengthen bilateral cooperation for the good of both states. The Roman Catholic Church's authorities in Angola, particularly His Eminence Cardinal Don Alexandre do Nascimento, have contributed much toward strengthening bilateral ties. The Angolan Government both recognizes and appreciates those efforts.

Your Holiness: On behalf of Angolan people and the RPA Government and on my own behalf, I hereby salute Your Holiness and the Catholic community as a whole for their struggle for peace and the dignity of man and for their contribution toward the economic, social, and cultural development of the world in general, and of Angola in particular. [end recording]

#### UNITA Men Arrested

*MB1006194092 Luanda Radio Nacional Network  
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 10 Jun 92*

[Text] The Angolan police detained some 10 National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] soldiers, including senior officers, for disobeying and resisting authority. The incident took place near Malhanga Square, when an armed Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] soldier tried to break Pope John Paul II's security cordon. The police detected him, and the man tried to flee, but failed because of the police agents' prompt response. Other UNITA soldiers then came on the scene trying to hinder the police action. That led to the arrest of more than 10 UNITA elements. Luanda Police Commander Gaspar da Silva said a senior UNITA official went so far as to fire shots.

[Begin da Silva recording] [Words indistinct] of UNITA [words indistinct] when he was approached. He was [words indistinct] to search him. The policeman on duty [words indistinct] there was no option but to arrest him. He did not obey and tried to flee, but we noticed in his flight that he must have spoken to Mr. (Feliciano Todra), who is married, 29 years old, and a major with the FALA forces who keeps watch over the residence of Mr. Brigadier Salupeto Pena. When he came around to speak to the police, it was not with [words indistinct] he behaved rather arrogantly, he was armed [words indistinct] he even fired some shots. That made even more people come to the scene and we could identify them as more FALA elements who were carrying assorted firearms. Those people were speaking out against the police. We



came to the conclusion that this was yet another act of provocation, perhaps because of our preventive measures [words indistinct]. [end recording]

The detained include colonels, majors, soldiers, and civilian militants.

[Begin recording] [Da Silva] We detained (Domingos Sibinta), who is a colonel; (Quinangol Neto), another colonel; (Almeida Catamba), major; Adelino Sapalo, a soldier; Amadeu Canganjo Jeremias, a major; (Abrantes Isaac), a civilian; Joaquim Gerson, a soldier; Augusto Mateus; Antonio Agostinho Joaquim; Antonio Jose Pinto Custodio; Jorge Paulo; Antonio de Jesus, and so forth. Those people were detained because they came to the rescue of the FALA soldiers who had already begun moving against the police. There was no option: Police had to take these measures. They were detained. They will now have to be charged, so that investigations can begin.

[Unidentified reporter] Regarding the shots: Was anyone wounded?

[Da Silva] No, fortunately not. [end recording]

Gaspar da Silva added that once the legal process is under way, the issue will be brought before the Joint Political and Military Commission [CCPM].

### **MPLA Says UNITA Poses Danger to Elections**

*MB1006201492 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 10 Jun 92*

[Text] In a press release issued in Luanda today, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] has alerted the Angolan people and the international community to the dangers that National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's [UNITA] fraudulent operations could pose to the electoral process and to democracy in Angola.

The document says it is becoming increasingly clear that those who are trying to undermine the voter registration process will not accept the election results either. The press release further states that only vigilance by citizens, civilians, religious organizations, and components of the voter registration process such as the National Electoral Council [CNE] and the General Elections Directorate [DGE], as well as the international community's positive (?example), can lead the registration process to a successful outcome, thereby thwarting UNITA's attempts to (?distort) its profound civic and patriotic significance.

The MPLA also called on the Angolan Government, the CNE, and the DGE to continue working toward the creation of material and technical conditions that will permit the successful completion of the voter registration process by the stipulated deadline.

Furthermore, the MPLA calls on other parties and political organizations to join their voices and efforts for the holding of free, fair, and internationally supervised elections.

### **General Mood on Eve of Elections Noted**

*92AF0777A Paris LE MONDE in French  
6 May 92 pp 1, 8*

[Article by special correspondent Frederic Fritscher: "Postwar Angola"—first paragraph is LE MONDE introduction]

[Text] Six months before the first free elections, Angola still bears the marks of an interminable conflict.

Luanda—Sixteen years of civil war have overwhelmed Luanda. The city lacks water, and outages of electric power are frequent. Many buildings are collapsing, and the pavements in the streets are torn up. Built to house a population of 400,000 before independence, the capital has exploded: 2 million human beings are crowded into it, many of whom are peasants who were chased from the countryside by the war.

The material difficulties have not dampened the spirits of the Luandans, however. Resourcefulness developed with the arrival of the people from the north—many from Zaire, in fact. Crowds of street urchins are selling foreign-made cigarettes, watches, and electronic products in the streets. Products that could not be found previously are reappearing.

Luanda lives at night. "It's better here than in Brazil!" Jose proudly insists, his forehead dripping with sweat after several sambas. Barely out of his adolescence, he is a habitue of the "Paralelo," a popular night spot. "Since the curfew was lifted, you no longer have to stay until the morning; you can visit all the nightclubs on the same night," he says happily. Outside the club, groups of young people and several prostitutes who were unable to escape the vigilance of the bouncers are dancing on the pavement. The Cuban military left behind them the cult of "salsa."

The Matheus—in the heart of the city—is an even more popular dance hall. Zerca—a prosperous businessman—shows his membership card in the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA, the government party) and enters the hall like a lord.

Armed with his "open sesame," the businessman avoids the rubber stamp on the back of the hand and saves the several kwanzas that are customarily collected at the entrance. Zerca is white, of Portuguese origin. But although he was born in Madeira, Angola is his life, and Eduardo dos Santos, the current president, is his hero. For Zerca is sure that Dos Santos "will win the elections in September." Moreover, he declares, "things have changed a lot since the introduction of the multiparty system and the transition to a market economy." His companions are skeptical as they listen to him.

To be sure, the cease-fire is holding, despite many hitches. But the creation of approximately 30 new parties and the return to politics of Jonas Savimbi, the head of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), are not sufficient guarantees. The war is still very much present. It has left behind 80,000 disabled persons and 50,000 orphans. Every family has been directly affected. The specter of a resumption of hostilities haunts Angolans. The signing of the peace agreement on 31 May 1991 in Portugal has not removed these anxieties.

#### A 'Third Force': Always in the Future

Five months before the general elections of 29 and 30 September, Angolans are more than ever living on hope. Late last September Savimbi left Jamba, his general headquarters in the southeastern part of the country, to return officially to Luanda and begin his election campaign (LE MONDE, 1 October 1991). In the capital, Savimbi is causing fear. A university professor sums up the situation. "If UNITA should happen to win the elections, there will be reprisals against those who have worked for the government or collaborated with the MPLA," he says. "If UNITA loses the elections, it won't matter if Savimbi says he will become head of the opposition, for he could very well decide to go underground again and attempt to take power by force."

The UNITA chief—who is crisscrossing the country without respite—has launched an assault on the provinces of the north, which are traditionally supportive of Roberto Holden's National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA). At Uige, 350 km from Luanda, he easily seduced the approximately 5,000 people who came to hear him. "Do you want patched pants, or new pants, to lead our country?" he asked the crowd, in a mocking reference to the government's "cosmetic" reforms.

Savimbi had traveled to Uige aboard a Hercules C-130 of the South African Safair company, preceded by 10 journalists flown in on an old Dakota—also South African—which had long served to transport UNITA's "guests" from a small secluded airport near Pretoria. South Africa is still supporting Savimbi—the West's former hero—who was given the task of driving communism and its Cuban foot soldiers out of southern Africa. Perestroika and the fall of the socialist regimes have changed the face of the subcontinent drastically.

The MPLA and UNITA confronted each other over a long period of time as cold war puppets in Africa. The peace—which was established under pressure from the United States and the former USSR—caused Savimbi to emerge from his cover in the bush. As a guerrilla commander in chief, he is not at his ease in civilian clothes and has not yet succeeded in converting his movement into a political party. His sarcastic speeches are violent. "If you have no home, take one by force!" he told the residents of Luanda's shantytowns two weeks after his return to the capital.

These words are all the more disquieting for Luanda's residents because an internal crisis is shaking up UNITA. The recent revelations concerning the assassination of Tito Chigundji and Wilson dos Santos, two eminent members of the organization's hierarchy, and also the defections of General Nzau Puna—who had been Savimbi's righthand man for 30 years—and of General Tony da Costa Fernandes have raised doubts as to the democratic character of UNITA.

Paradoxically, the MPLA has not exploited this vein, even though the bipolarization of Angola's political life is a reality. The emergence of a Social Democratic "third force," so greatly hoped for by the intellectuals, remains a goal for the future. "The ideal would be for neither one of these two parties to obtain an absolute majority of the vote," opines Joachim Pinto de Andrade, a former priest who is very close to Cardinal Alexandre do Nascimento and to the Catholic church, the largest church in Angola.

Since August 1991 Pinto de Andrade has headed the Democratic Renewal Party (PRD), which shares with the Front for Democracy (FPD) the support of a large number of intellectuals. Unanimously respected in all spheres of Angolan life, Pinto de Andrade believes it "indispensable for another party, or an alliance, to be able to obtain around 30 percent of the votes and play the role of a blocking minority." It is a situation that would, he says, compel the party leading in the vote total to form "a coalition government—the only guarantee of genuine national reconciliation."

#### A Government of National Unity

The concept of a "government of national unity" has made headway. The chairman of the Social Democratic Party (PSD), Dr. Miguel, believes it would be "the best solution," especially for "the first democratic government of the postwar period." It is a point of view shared by Lopo do Nascimento, who recently resigned from his post as minister of territorial administration to devote himself to the reorganization of the MPLA. "A government representing several parties is certainly less effective than a homogeneous cabinet," says the former high-level official who was, following independence, a prime minister of the Agostinho Neto regime. "But I am in favor of an enlarged structure, regardless of the result of the elections, for we are emerging from a serious conflictual situation," he explains, "and it is now essential that all Angolans, on the day after the elections, feel that they are winners."

There is no consensus within the MPLA, however. President dos Santos believes he will be reelected by universal suffrage. But the party—from which the head of state has chosen to keep his distance, in order to position himself above the melee—grievously lacks a genuine platform or an audience among the Ovimbundu—Savimbi's majority tribe. Unless—it is rumored—Daniel Chipenda, former MPLA dissident, can be the



man of the hour for the situation. He combines these two qualities and could well make a return in force to the leadership of the party.

It was in a spirit of timid reconciliation that in late February the "big family of the MPLA" was created, on the supposition that it can renew the ties to those who defected over the past 15 years. But the MPLA's central committee—within which socialist orthodoxy is still strong—on 31 March rejected the proposal to create the position of vice chairman, which could have been given to Chipenda.

### The 'Big Family' of the MPLA

The strategists of the "big family" would indeed like Chipenda to assume the leadership of the party, and would also like Lopo do Nascimento to head the future government, "on the day after the MPLA's victory and the election of Dos Santos as president of the Republic."

Despite the protests of the small parties, which for lack of funds are unable to crisscross the nation in order to become well-known, it is taken for granted that the elections will indeed be held on the dates scheduled. UNITA wants them to be, and the MPLA as well. "If we do not hold the elections in September," Lopo do Nascimento declares, "we'll have war again." "If UNITA and the MPLA are in agreement, we can consider that we have a consensus," one Western diplomat comments cynically. He emphasizes that the elections will represent not so much the beginning of a new era for Angola as the last act in a civil war that has produced more than 300,000 victims.

## Mozambique

### First Plenary Session of Peace Talks Concludes

*MB1006164092 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1600 GMT 10 Jun 92*

[Excerpt] The first plenary session of the 11th round of talks between the Mozambican Government and Mozambique National Resistance has already concluded. It had begun this morning. The mediators will also hold separate meetings today with the two delegations to discuss tomorrow's agenda. [passage omitted]

### Renamo Experiencing Divisions Over Negotiations

*92P40200A Lisbon O INDEPENDENTE in Portuguese 27 May 92 p 30*

[Text] There are problems with Renamo. Peace is scarier than war. The Angolan example is followed step-by-step.

Santo Egidio cannot be a Bicesse. Cease-fire only after everything is signed. And there is going to be a political party to contest the future elections. It is called Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance].

Afonso Dhlakama's most consulted group of counselors, composed of Agostinho Murial, Vicente Ulule and Raul Domingos, is in open conflict concerning various difficulties currently facing Renamo. From the problem of the ongoing negotiations process in Rome to the creation of a political party that is to serve as Renamo's "drive shaft" during the period of elections.

There are some who insist that Raul Domingos, who was appointed to prepare for the erection of a party structure, has not been up to the task. According to sources around Vicente Ulule, "Renamo could lose, during elections and peacetime, what it won in the Rome negotiations." These same sources, who include supporters of the guerrilla group in Lisbon, believe that Renamo is not prepared for the period following the signing of a ceasefire agreement. According to them, Renamo could suffer the same fate as UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] following Bicesse. Worse, relying on the opinion of certain sectors of the Renamo lobby in Lisbon: "If UNITA, despite its support and openness to the world, could not control the winds of democratization, what will happen to a closed movement that did not give much importance to the external component, as is the case of the Mozambican guerrilla movement and the diverse semitribal forces that make up Renamo?"

As for the formation of a party, the only thing that has been decided is the name "Renamo," which, in the final analysis, carries certain "historical" weight.

### The Bicesse Example

This faultfinding wing of the movement has been insisting that the Santo Egidio should not accelerate the negotiations process unless "a solid party structure, capable of confronting the new phase of struggle" is created in Mozambique. The difficulties faced by UNITA in Angola are being followed anxiously and in detail by the Mozambicans. Thus, the delays and postponements in Rome have almost always corresponded to complications observed in Angola. When Renamo insists on changes to the Political Constitution of the Republic before entering the negotiations process for a cease-fire, Afonso Dhlakama is definitely rejecting the negotiations model "a la Bicesse": a plan in which the signatures are accepted first, then the accords, which are dealt with as problems emerge. For Renamo, "everything must be agreed upon before reaching a cease-fire," or else it would be "playing around with people...and prolonging the war for several more years.

**Zambia**

**Official Denies Government Harassing Kaunda Family**

*MB1006191792 London BBC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 10 Jun 92*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The family of Zambia's ex-President Kenneth Kaunda are once again complaining about alleged harassment by the MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] government of President Chiluba. President Kaunda himself has had his house searched and books taken from his library. Well, now two of his sons have had their property raided by police, ostensibly searching for arms and ammunition that went missing from premises connected with President Chiluba. On the line, Josephine Hazeley asked Home Affairs Minister Newstead Zimba why the Kaunda family was being harassed.

[Begin recording] [Zimba] That is not so. That is highly nonsensical in the sense that witch-hunting cannot only be pointed at the Kaunda family, because of certain incidents that happened, and if evidence is shown that they are involved somewhere, we need to ascertain all the evidence as to whether it is true or not. That is exactly what is going on, and the search is continuing, not only affecting members of the Kaunda family, or UNIP [United National Independence Party] leaders; even some security officers are being investigated, so that is not true.

[Hazeley] Well, it is not the first time you are doing it so. I mean, people are bound to think that you have got it in for this family.

[Zimba] There is not truth in that. We could not deduce any facts leading to that and, as far as we are concerned, the cases are to be investigated. Police should be free to investigate anybody. Now, if one person is suspected of having committed so many things, they are free to investigate them—investigate him or them—to ascertain the truth arising from such type of suspicions. We are not in a state of emergency but in a free democratic society where the rule of law has got to take its own course. That is exactly what we are doing.

[Hazeley] But do the police have the right to harass the family and children, because they told me, one of them told me...

[Zimba, interrupting] I have been saying here, madam, I have been saying that the state police have got powers. They can harass any member of the ruling party. They can harass cabinet ministers. Just now, we have got a lot of cabinet ministers that are being investigated.

[Hazeley] Well, but surely they cannot arrest people. They can investigate and ask questions, but they have no right to harass people, do they?

[Zimba] There is no harassing. They are very polite, the members of the team who investigate. We commend our policemen for being gentle, and the search has been described as very, very quiet, and done in a gentle manner. But where there is resistance, they can complain that they are being harassed. That is not harassment at all. [end recording]

**UNIP Official Says Arms Theft 'Inside Job'**

*MB1006200292 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 10 Jun 92*

[Text] The issue of missing arms from Lusaka's State Lodge took a new turn today with contradictory statements between the government and the opposition, UNIP [United National Independence Party]. Speaking [words indistinct] in Lusaka, UNIP Secretary General Kebby Musokotwane alleged that the theft of arms was an inside job, as it would not have been possible for one to steal over 400 guns without notice. He accused the government of having (?taken) the guns to give to the MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] security wing, but acting Vice President and former Trade Minister Newstead Zimba was startled by Mr. Musokotwane's revelations. He wondered how Mr. Musokotwane knew the number of guns stolen, when the government has not (?given) any figures. Mr. Zimba pointed out that, by disclosing the number of the arms missing, Mr. Musokotwane must have some knowledge of what he was talking about, and [words indistinct] police by disclosing the [words indistinct].

## Burkina Faso

### Supreme Court Releases Final Election Results

AB1006184092 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion  
Nationale du Burkina Radio in French 0630 GMT  
9 Jun 92

[Text] The Supreme Court yesterday afternoon proclaimed the final results of the 24 May legislative elections. The announcement was made in Ouagadougou by the Supreme Court president in the Supreme Court which was filled to capacity. The event took place in the presence of members of the Constitutional Chamber. Before proclaiming the results, Supreme Court President Barthelemy Toe expressed the Supreme Court's congratulations to the people of Burkina Faso for their responsible behavior which led to the smooth running of the elections. According to Mr. Toe, this good behavior, which demonstrated the great maturity of all, proves that the people of Burkina Faso, in spite of their divergent views, can and must come together to work toward a common goal.

Addressing the newly elected members of parliament in particular, the Supreme Court president said that they must henceforth consider themselves as the elected representatives of the entire nation. He then expressed sincere thanks to the president of Burkina Faso, the various donors, and the National Electoral Commission. Let us listen once again to the president of the Supreme Court proclaiming the results of the 24 May elections:

[Begin recording] After checking the election results and referring to concretely observed factors, the Constitutional Chamber establishes that the results of the elections throughout Burkina Faso are as follows:

Number of registered voters:	3,564,510
Number of votes cast:	1,256,381
Number of valid votes:	1,215,419
Number of invalid votes:	40,962

The Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court observes that the following parties have obtained the following number of seats in the People's Assembly: Alliance for Democracy and Federation, four seats;

National Convention of Progressive Patriots-Social Democratic Party, 12 seats;

Movement of Progressive Democrats, one seat;

Movement for Social Democracy, one seat;

Organization for Popular Democracy-Labor Movement, 78 seats;

African Independence Party, two seats;

Burkinabe Socialist Party, one seat;

African Democratic Rally, six seats;

Union of Independent Social Democrats, one seat; and

(?Union of Social Democrats), one seat.

In witness of this, the present report has been issued and signed by the president of the Supreme Court, members of the Constitutional Chamber and the chief clerk of the Supreme Court. [end recording]

## Ghana

### Iran's Habibi Meets Rawlings, Visits Akosombo Dam

AB1106073092 Accra Ghana Broadcasting  
Corporation Radio Network in English 2000 GMT  
10 Jun 92

[Text] The chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, today held discussions with the visiting Iranian vice president, Dr. Hasan Habibi, at the Castle, Osu. Present at the meeting were member of the PNDC Captain Kojo Tsikata and the secretary for industry, science and technology, Naval Captain K.A. Buta. The discussions were believed to have centered on strengthening the cordial relations between Ghana and Iran. Dr. Habibi and his entourage also visited the Akosombo Dam, where they were taken round by the director of generator systems, Mr. D.J. Boateng. The delegation was given an hour's pleasure cruise on the Volta Lake.

## Mali

### Konare Inaugural Speech Urges Unity, Hope

AB1006210092 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television  
du Mali Radio in French 1018 GMT 8 Jun 92

[Inaugural address to the nation by President Alpha Oumar Konare in Bamako—live]

[Text] Today, thanks to God, thanks to the sacrifices of our martyrs, and thanks to the blessings of our ancestors including an old schoolteacher and a housewife, the sovereign people of Mali have entrusted me with the heavy but exalting mission of guiding the destiny of our country. I am ready to assume this weighty honor. [applause] At this moment when our people are turning to a page of hope in their glorious history, I would like to greet and thank the brotherly and friendly countries that have helped us, demonstrated their solidarity, and made this day possible.

I would like to especially thank their excellencies the heads of state, the prime ministers, ministers, special envoys, and foreign personalities who have greatly honored us today by coming to demonstrate their brotherhood, esteem, and solidarity. The Malian people will always remember it. [applause] This day represents for us a stage in the long struggle, which our people have been waging for more than half a century now, for greater control of their own future, happiness, and prosperity



and in order to escape the gloomy wave of poverty, despair, exclusion, and death. This day has been achieved after the bloody days in January and March 1991, after the great rallies and marches that preceded these bloody days, when the United Democratic Movement presented its demands on the streets of our towns. This day has been achieved following the underground struggle which many of us fought over the 23 years during which some people died. Today is the aftermath of our metamorphic pains. This day must bring back some memories, but it also brings an ardent duty to make a change for the greater majority.

As far as I am concerned, as an elected president of a people who have suffered, and who, for several decades now, have been expecting better, I want to be the man who will bring hope. I do not want to be a merchant of illusion. I want the people to believe that with me things can change, that actions will speak louder than words. I am not a father of the nation. Let me pay tribute to the fathers of our nation who have contributed to our political awareness and who have led our country to independence. I am only a son, a son among others, who is today called upon to play the elder's role without being the eldest. [applause] I need the help of everyone, fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, sons and daughters, because nothing can change all those social ties that must continue to function alongside new responsibilities.

I know that our people are capable of doing great things provided that they are reconciled with the set of values that has characterized them throughout history, such as hard work, solidarity, and a social creativity that has enabled us to produce active balances between individual perspectives and our collective destiny. These values also include dignity, a sense of past commitments, and responsibility. I want to be behind the reconciliation. To achieve this—and I will commit myself resolutely to this—the democratic institutions need to be strengthened to guarantee the participation of all while laws are being written, a law-abiding state must ensure that the law is applied to everyone, and an active policy of social and national integration must be formed.

One of our priorities will be to provide social peace and guarantee stability. It is indispensable that the state's authority should be asserted, controlled, and accepted by all. We shall ensure that the laws are known to all and that no one shall be above them. I will scrupulously see to the respect of Constitution, the separation of powers, and the inalienable basic freedoms of the mass media. The means to this reconciliation will be the revival of our economy through the liberation of and support to individual and collective economic initiatives. Justice and solidarity must back one another to share the wealth produced; the fight against corruption and waste and the decentralization of authority will form the living framework for the participation of the greater number of people in state affairs. Finally, on the constant concern and the effective accomplishment of African integration: The readiness shown by our people as early as 1960 to

give up all or part of their sovereignty in favor of African unity is irreversible. These are the terms of the five-year contract that I have signed with the Malian people, a contract of shared rigorous efforts with openness. I would like it to be a contract that defines the necessary collaborations, the desirable affinities, and the reciprocal propagations that are necessary for the harmonious development of our country. For the time being, the nation's unity depends on the successful and strict implementation of the provisions of the National Pact signed on 11 April. The National Pact cannot exalt the victory of one group over another. The National Pact offers a chance to strengthen the democratic process. My compatriots of the northern region can count on my commitment to ensure that both peace and unity last forever. The means to this will be development, solidarity, and justice. [applause]

National unity can also be achieved by the completed reconciliation of the Malian people with their Army. A lot has been done in this direction, but a lot remains to be done. No democracy can be built with a worried army that has been made to feel guilty. I would, hereby, like to assure officers, noncommissioned officers, corporals, and soldiers of our Army of our complete solicitude. Together, we shall strengthen the republican virtues of our Army. [applause] Finally, reconciliation depends on an independent, credible, and fair system of justice. Judgments will gain greater credibility. Justice also needs to be exercised in a climate of serenity.

Over the next few days I will appoint a prime minister. Together we will form a government made up of men and women from different political parties but who are all determined to bring changes for the improvement of people's living conditions. [applause] This arrangement seems necessary to us today in order to create conditions for a genuine education on democracy which alone will guarantee the serenity of our experience.

The prime minister will negotiate with academics, labor unions, and professional organizations, with all the social partners and all the people involved in our country's development, specific contracts of excellence and solidarity, emanating from the ballot boxes. Consultation will be the watchword of our policy. I have no doubt that all the democrats who fought for the advent of a new era that would herald an improvement in people's living conditions will understand that the most serious danger which could threaten the democratic process is to demand from the state what we know it does not have.

The government of the Republic [applause]... the government of the Republic has no right to cheat our people with empty promises that will not be honored. It will however have to operate in accordance with the rules of discipline, good management, openness, solidarity, and justice. Everybody knows the catastrophic heritage of the former regime; everybody is aware of the courage with which the Transition Committee for the Salvation of the People [CTSP], led by Amadou Toumani Toure [applause], the government, and Soumana Sacko

[applause] set about restoring life, confidence, and health in our country. May thanks be given to them always for this. [applause]

May special thanks be given to Lieutenant Colonel Amadou Toumani Toure for whom our country's honor and the honor of his word as an officer served as a political creed and a guide for action during the 14 months in which many difficulties arose, many difficulties which his dynamic courage and patriotism managed to confront and overcome.

Mr. Chairman of the CTSP, the nation will always be grateful to you for making it understand that it has no need of a savior or a supreme guide. [applause] It will always be grateful to you for restoring confidence in the sons of Mali so that they could supervise the democratic process. By doing this, you adopted the tradition of change that is necessary for any democratic process. The lesson that you are teaching everyone and the other lesson you taught on 4 June in this same Culture Hall will guide us. I wish you a very long life and a lot of satisfaction for you and your entire team. I am convinced that together we will always strengthen the basis for a democratic Mali. I am convinced that tomorrow you will be one of the best mediators of the country and one of the great messengers of the Malian nation. [applause]

Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen: Yesterday, I invited Malians both at home and abroad to be united more than ever before and to build a future of hope. I call upon the men and women of our country, the old and young, yes, the young, to always defend the ideals of March 1991, which include making an effort, working and respecting others, respecting older people and relatives. I call on all the forces of change for more unity and not to confuse battles or enemies. I call on Almamy Sylla, Amadou Ali Niangado, Baba Akhib Haidara, Demba Diallo, Idrissa Traore, Moutaga Tall, Mamadou Batourou Diaby, and Tieoule Konate [presidential candidates], all worthy representatives of our people and all the other political leaders so that together we can lift up Mali. Today is the time for practicing democracy. It is also the time for tolerance. Today, our country is shaken by many different shades of opinion. This is normal for a very sick person. But it is also a sign of life. Mali is a big boat and none of its occupants should want it to capsize. Mali can shake but Mali will never capsize again on the legendary [word indistinct]. [applause]

Difficulties are assailing us today. More serious tests could appear tomorrow. I am convinced that we have the means to overcome them. It is a great honor for me and my entire team to be called upon to confront these trying moments. We will face them with our people, mobilized in a calm and determined manner. Nobody will build Mali in the place of Malians.

My dear fellow citizens, today a brighter future is being launched for Mali and Africa, I hope. And I will work toward it.

Long live the Republic, long live democratic Mali in a united Africa. Thank you.

## Nigeria

### Minister: Evidence of Plan To Unseat Government

*AB1106075092 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1800 GMT 10 Jun 92*

[Text] The Federal Government says it has evidence to show that certain groups of individuals have a secret plan to illegally engineer a change of the administration. The attorney general and minister of justice, Mr. Clement Akpamgbo, stated this at a news briefing in Lagos. Kelly Elisha has the details:

[Elisha] The briefing was prompted by certain leaflets being circulated, some of which are calling for the release of certain detained persons. The minister described some of the leaflets as dangerous and subversive documents capable of inciting the public, including the Nigerian Armed Forces. He said this plan to unseat the government before the expiration of the transition program had been perfected by certain people masquerading as human rights activists and democratic campaigners. Mr. Akpamgbo stated that their intention was to ensure that the present government did not leave on its own. He warned that no government will tolerate subversion of its authority under the guise of human rights. The minister explained the actions taken in this respect:

[Begin Akpamgbo recording] The [words indistinct] that certain individuals are being held by the security agencies, pending further investigations and possible trial under appropriate laws. The security agencies are in possession of [words indistinct] evidence which prompt to fear that the number of so-called human rights activists are directly involved in organizing and orchestrating the last religious riots which [words indistinct] many lives and millions of naira worth of property. [end recording]

[Elisha] As he put it, any organization which had deviated from fighting for individual rights and [words indistinct] into both covert and overt attempts to force a change of government by illegal means, was no more a human rights organization but a political party. Answering a question on the court order for the release of one of the detainees, Mr. Femi Falana, the minister said the (?court) order had not been served on him. Mr. Akpamgbo, however, gave an assurance that the detainees could be produced in the various courts, in compliance with the order, next week.

### Radio Says NPFL's Taylor Not Ready for Peace

*AB1106074092 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 10 Jun 92*

[Ishola Dada commentary]

[Text] (?While) peace-loving people are hoping that peace is gradually returning to Liberia with the deployment of ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] troops to areas controlled by Charles Taylor's rag-tag National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL], events now [words indistinct] suggest that it is all being a false hope. The fanfare that greeted ECOMOG deployment to Gbarnga, Taylor's headquarters, and other areas under his control is, after all, a farce.

The recent incident in Lofa County in which six men, members of the Senegal troops of the ECOMOG, were killed by Taylor's men, belies Taylor's claim to readiness to give peace a chance in Liberia. The conflicts and inconsistencies in the accounts of the incident in Lofa County as given by Taylor's men show clearly that the assurance of cooperation given by the rebels to ECOMOG peacekeeping force is, to say the least, a ruse.

The first account given by the NPFL was that only three ECOMOG troops from the Senegal contingent were injured during a fracas in the market in the county. But when Monrovia insisted that six ECOMOG troops were missing and that the rebel leader, Charles Taylor, would be held responsible, the NPFL quickly responded by admitting that the six had, indeed, been killed in the shoot-out. According to information made available to the ECOMOG by these sources, the Senegalese troops were killed in an ambush by the rebels after a clash in a local market in Vahun in Lofa County. Trouble started, the report said, when the NPFL attempted to disarm ECOMOG soldiers. Apparently, the Senegalese were murdered after they had been captured and hastily buried without trace in order to claim that they were missing.

From this latest incident, two things have come out clearly and these must be put in their proper perspective if the ECOMOG is to accomplish its mission in Liberia. First, the killing of the Senegalese soldiers by NPFL has shown that Charles Taylor still regards the ECOMOG as an enemy which stands between him and his pet dream of becoming the leader of the country he has shamelessly plundered and almost disintegrated. Secondly, the conflicting account given by Taylor and his henchmen could be taken on the other hand to mean that he is not totally in control of his men. The first scenario [words indistinct] depict the man Charles Taylor, in view of his past track record.

Here was a man who welcomed the ECOMOG troops to his domain with open declaration that he would cooperate with them so that peace could return quickly to Liberia yet his troops are murdering the same peacekeepers. If anything, it shows how much hatred Charles Taylor and his men harbor for the ECOMOG and the West African leaders who sent them to Liberia to maintain peace. And this was also the man who sent an emissary to Lagos a few weeks ago with \$10,000 for a fence-mending mission, ostensibly to [word indistinct]

for the cold blooded murder of two Nigerian journalists who were in Monrovia to carry out their lawful duties.

If, as he claimed, the two Nigerians were killed by mistake and by misguided followers of his rag-tag army, what about the Senegalese peacekeeping soldiers? Were they too killed by misguided fellows? How does he justify these latest killings, even after Taylor himself had once said that his NPFL is no more at war with the ECOMOG. Or was he carrying his [words indistinct]?

All these boil down to the fact that Charles Taylor is not a man for peace. His brutal methods testify to this fact. Consequently, the ECOMOG must now recognize that Charles Taylor is not a man to be treated with kid gloves but one who must be given a hard knock. At least, his response to every move so far taken to keep peace in Liberia has exposed his inordinate ambition to become president of Liberia at all costs. The West African leaders may have to take another look at the mandate of the ECOMOG and make amends where necessary; otherwise, they may not know what next Charles Taylor will do. Today, it is Senegalese troops. Tomorrow, it may be another contingent.

The peace move in Liberia is now at its crucial stage and if Taylor suspects that it will not be in his favor, he will do everything to [word indistinct] it. It is therefore time now to stop him from prolonging the Liberian conflict and its costs to those participating in the ECOMOG.

## Sierra Leone

### Momoh on Ouster, Plans To Return to Power

AB1106092892 London BBC World Service in English  
1515 GMT 10 Jun 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Since the coup that toppled President Momoh of Sierra Leone, putting him to flight to Guinea-Conakry on 29 April, his successor, Captain Valentine Strasser, has been cracking down on supporters of the former president, and his APC [All-People's Congress] party. There have been arrests, and a big anticorruption campaign throughout the civil service is getting into full swing. And generally, the arrival of the young captain has been welcomed. But what of the man he overthrew, General Momoh? He has been totally silent since he was toppled. Well, today, for the first time, he agreed to break his silence and on the line Robin White asked him if he accepted the coup and that he was no longer president:

[Begin recording] [Momoh] I have never accepted military takeovers as anything constitutional. A military coup d'etat is illegal and it is unconstitutional, and so, on the basis of that, I do not accept it at all.

[White] But do you have any military means of getting back?



[Momoh] No, no, no. I do not believe in doing that at all. I do not believe in doing that at all.

[White] Now, as far as we can see, Capt. Strasser seems to be a rather popular man: The people of Sierra Leone seem to rather like him or prefer him to you, anyway for the time being.

[Momoh] (?Well), if they love him, there is a case for them. Let us prove it on [as heard] the ballot box.

[White] But what do you think of what he has been doing so far?

[Momoh] Well, I know very little about what he is doing so I am not in a position to say.

[White] Well, he seems to be arresting some of your supporters; he seems to be clamping down on corruption, that kind of thing.

[Momoh] Well, if this is what he considers to be democracy, good luck to him.

[White] You do not consider that to be democracy?

[Momoh] Definitely, it cannot be. Sierra Leone is a country that has rules and regulations. Sierra Leone is a country that has laws, so I mean if people have to be made accountable for their action, I think it must be done the legal way.

[White] Are you allowed to do what you want in Guinea?

[Momoh] Like what?

[White] Are you allowed to come and go from your house?

[Momoh] Oh yes, yes. I am a very free man here, free man, no problem at all.

[White] But have they urged you to accept the coup as a fait accompli?

[Momoh] No, no no, they have not said that at all. I think the government has made its position quite clear, that they do not stand for a military [word indistinct] (?this) takeover at all.

[White] Now, on the day of the coup, do you consider that you made a bit of a mistake in refusing to talk to Capt. Strasser and his people?

[Momoh] That was not a mistake at all. I think I have military training, and my military training teaches me that a soldier who abandons his duty, takes with him all the big guns, marches into the city, terrorizes people, and in the process even kills some people, definitely he is not the sort of man that should be (?tolerated). That was not the right way to go about things at all.

[White] How did you get out of Sierra Leone?

[Momoh] Well, I had very good friends who got me out.

[White] It is said that Nigerians got you out. Is that right?

[Momoh] No, I am not in the position to tell you that. I can just....[pauses] One thing that is certain is that good friends who knew that what was happening was not right got me out.

[White] It has been said that originally you went to the Nigerians to ask for their assistance, the Nigerian soldiers in ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] who were in Sierra Leone, and they refused but they then got you out. Is that true or not?

[Momoh] [laughs] I mean, I think you are actually forcing me to say that I should not say. One thing which is certain is that I had a lot of friends there who were not satisfied with what happened, and they thought that the best thing was to get me out of the place and that they did.

[White] How do you spend your time now? How do you spend the day?

[Momoh] Oh, quite a lot things happen. I have quite a lot of work to do here.

[White] But are you sitting there in Guinea trying to plot your way back into power?

[Momoh] I have decided to use the most sensible, the most reasonable, and the most intelligent way of doing it.

[White] But you are trying to plot your way back into power?

[Momoh] Well, naturally, I think I hold the view that I have been cheated of power. [end recording]

### Rebels Surrender in Response to Amnesty

AB1006174592 London BBC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 9 Jun 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] For the second time in less than a week, a group of Sierra Leonean rebels have surrendered taking advantage of the amnesty announced last month by the military government. The surrenders come at a time when the Sierra Leonean Army is engaged in a new offensive in areas of the south held by Foday Sankoh's rebels. Foday Fofana has been to see some of the rebels who have given up and he sent us this report from Kenema.

[Begin recording] Fifty-five more rebels of Corporal Foday Sankoh's United Revolutionary Front have surrendered to the Sierra Leone military authorities. According to Major Samuel Kanu, commander of the Cobra Battalion, the 55 rebels surrendered in Dar-es-Salam about 60 miles towards the Liberian border. There was a lady among the rebels who looked woefully bad. Shortly after they arrived here in a military truck, they were driven to Bo to join the 62 other rebels who surrendered a few days ago. They seemed to have been living in the bush for a very long time. When I visited the

first batch of surrendered rebels in Bo, I found them housed in a government building, where they sleep on the floor. They looked dirty, underfed, and weak. Two of them have been hospitalized there. News of the surrendered rebels spread fast in Kenema as inhabitants went to the streets and rejoiced. This town is probably the worst affected by the rebel incursions into Sierra Leone. [end recording]

### State Employees Ordered To Declare Assets

AB1006153092 Freetown SLBS Radio in English  
2000 GMT 9 Jun 92

[Text] A release from the NPRC [National Provisional Ruling Council] Secretariat has today ordered a statutory declaration of assets by various categories of persons in the public service of the Republic of Sierra Leone. According to the release, one of the main objectives of the PNRC is the eradication of corruption which has become a [word indistinct] in our society that is being recently engaged by public services officers and businessmen nationwide. Such situation, the release adds, has become a cankerworm of the state affairs over the last two decades and practiced and institutionalized by the previous government.

Such ugly incidents and corruption, the release pointed out, had reached an unacceptable [word indistinct] that needs to be removed. In this connection, the [ordered] statutory declaration of assets should be sworn before a justice of the peace by the following persons in the public service: the chairman, the deputy chairman, and all members of the NPRC; all judges and magistrates; all senior civil servants from the grade of assistant secretaries upwards and the equivalent grade in the technical and professional division, including agricultural officers upwards, pupil engineers upwards, veterinary officers, medical officers upwards, [word indistinct] superintendents upwards, subaccountants upwards; all [words indistinct] officers from scale (?25) upwards, geological officers upwards, architects, town planning officers, quantity surveyors, building and road surveyors upwards, state [word indistinct] upwards; inspectors of mines upwards; secretary stenographers, senior management group of parastatals including managing directors, managers, and departmental heads, senior assistants, finance officers of the constituent colleges of the University of Sierra Leone; all commissioned Army officers, all

[word indistinct] police officers, all former ministers from 1977 to date, all senior local government officers, all former and present vice chancellors, secretaries, registrars, and financial controllers of the University of Sierra Leone, principals and finance officers of all colleges, all former and present ambassadors and high commissioners, all heads of chancery, charge d'affaires from 1977 to date, all former and present principals of secondary schools.

Assets to be declared include lands, houses, vehicles, [words indistinct], cash in banks and at home; securities including bonds and treasury bills and valuables including diamonds and gold. Statutory declaration forms are made available at the various offices of the respective categories of [words indistinct] and that they should be filled and returned to their heads of department not later than 20 June 1992. The release assured the public that the information received will be treated with strict confidentiality.

### Togo

#### President Postpones Scheduled Meeting With Cabinet

AB1006152592 Lome Radio Lome in French  
1230 GMT 9 Jun 92

[Excerpt] The Cabinet held an extraordinary meeting in Lome today. It centered on a meeting scheduled for today between the president of the Republic and the government.

Considering the serious problems confronting the nation, the Cabinet decided to hold a working session with the head of state to inform him about the management of the country's affairs since the setting up of the transitional government of national union and to discuss the various arrangements made and solutions proposed by the government for resolving the current crisis affecting our country.

A government delegation was therefore sent to the head of state, who accepted the meeting in principle and personally fixed this important meeting which was to take place at the Presidential Palace on Tuesday, 9 June at 0900. At today's Cabinet meeting, the government was informed about the postponement of the meeting until further notice by the president of the Republic. [passage omitted]

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